

# PINYIN CONVERSION SPECIFICATIONS

## DICTIONARY G3: Multi-syllabic generic terms for jurisdictions used as part of a proper name

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\*AY\* -- ayn, alif or apostrophe in Wade-Giles; apostrophe in pinyin

\*U\* - the letter u with umlaut

### 1 Background

Multi-syllabic generic terms for jurisdictions appear in Wade-Giles romanization as separated syllables, beginning with lower case letters. To follow BGN guidelines, the syllables for these terms must be connected, with the first letter of the resulting word being capitalized. For example, Sung-hua-chiang ti ch'ü (China) converts to Songhuajiang Diqu (China).

As with the terms in Conversion sequence G2, identifying these terms in access points should be less problematic than picking them out of the descriptive portion of the bibliographic record, especially the 245 field. The term ti ch\*AY\*\*U\*u will be especially difficult to identify in a descriptive field, such as the 245.

On authority records, multi-syllabic generic terms will primarily appear as parts of headings, qualified by (China) or (larger jurisdiction, China), in the 151, 451 or 551 fields, or the 110 1, 410 1 or 510 1 fields. More infrequently, they can appear as part of a corporate name in the 110 2, 410 2, or 510 2 fields. Rarely, they could appear in the heading for a meeting (111\$a) or the place where a meeting is held (111\$c). It is conceivable but highly unlikely that they could appear in heading form as the qualifier of a uniform title (130, 430, 530 fields).

On bibliographic records, 2-syllable place names can most frequently be found in the 651\$a subfield in heading form. In most cases, books about these places will also include the name of the locality in the title, usually in the 245\$a subfield. So if one of these terms appears in a 651\$a subfield, the same term could very likely appear as part of the title and/or statement of responsibility. Occasionally these kinds of names will be found in the 650 field (... \$z China \$z Locality), or in an x10 field.

Furthermore, in order to conform with BGN guidelines, when the single syllable *tsu*, meaning people or tribe, appears in the name of a jurisdiction with one of these multi-

syllabic terms, it should be converted and then joined to the syllable that immediately precedes it, following other procedures for joining syllables.

## 2 Instructions

2.1 Convert the syllables of the generic term, along with the preceding syllables which are part of the proper name of the place:

2.1.1 Convert the syllables, using the standard conversion table;

2.1.2 Connect the syllables of the generic term, leaving no spaces between them;

2.1.3 Change the first letter of the resulting word to upper case;

2.2 When single syllable *tsu* precedes any of these terms in the name of the place

2.2.1 Convert the syllable to *zu*, following the STD dictionary

2.2.2 Connect the resulting syllable to the syllable that precedes it, following other procedures governing joined syllables

2.2.3 Note: sometimes more than one syllable *tsu* will appear in a place name; each should be converted to *zu*, and connected to the preceding syllable (see the final example in section 4 below)

3 Consider these WG syllables as potential generic terms:

ti ch\*AY\*\*U\* / Diqu

tzu chih ch\*AY\*i / Zizhiqi

tzu chih chou / Zizhizhou

tzh chih ch\*AY\*\*U\* / Zizhiqu

tzu chih hsien / Zizhixian

chuan ch\*AY\*\*Y\* / Zhuanqu

hsing cheng ch\*AY\*U\* / Xingzhengqu

tsu jan pao hu ch\*AY\*\*U\* / Ziran Baohuqu

tu chia ch\*AY\*\*U\* / Dujiaqu

t\*AY\*e ch\*AY\*\*U\* / Tequ

4 Examples:

Wan-hsien chuan ch\*AY\*\*U\* / Wanxian Zhuanqu (China)

Sung-hua-chiang ti ch\*AY\*\*U\* (China) / Songhuajiang Diqu (China)

Ning-hsia Hui tsu tzu chih ch\*AY\*\*U\* ts\*AY\*an chi jen ch\*AY\*ou yang tiao  
ch\*AY\*a pan kung shih / Ningxia Huizu Zizhiqu can ji ren chou yang diao cha  
ban gong shi

Kuo-lo Tsang tsu tzu chih chou (China) / Guoluo Zangzu Zizhizhou (China)

Hu-chu T\*AY\*u tzu tzu shih hsien (China) / Huzhu Tuzu Zizhixian (China)

Chiang-ch\*AY\*eng Ha-ni tsu I tsu tzu chih hsien / Jiangcheng Hanizu Yizu  
Zizhixian

### **EXAMPLES OF APPLICATION OF CONVERSION SEQUENCES G1, G2 AND G3**

The examples above were selected because they contained the conditions appropriate for the activation of each particular conversion sequence. They show, not the result of one particular conversion sequence, but the result of the entire conversion process. What follows are examples of each of the steps being applied to a Chinese place name:

#### **EXAMPLE 1:**

Kuo-lo Tsang tsu tzu chih chou (China)

G3 (multi-syllabic term; tsu) Kuo-lo Zangzu Zizhizhou (China)

G2 (do not use)

G1 (capitalization) (no change)

STD Guoluo Zangzu Zizhizhou (China)

#### **EXAMPLE 2:**

Wan-hsien chuan ch\*AY\*\*U\* (China)

G3 (multi-syllabic term; tsu) Wan-hsien Zhuanqu (China)

G2 (do not use)

G1 (capitalization) (no change)

STD Wanxian Zhuanqu (China)

#### **EXAMPLE 3:**

Lu-ch\*AY\*\*U\*an I tsu Miao tsu tzu chih hsien

G3 (multi-syllabic term; tsu) Lu-ch\*AY\*\*U\*an Yizu Miao zu Zizhixian (China)

G2 (do not use)

G1 (capitalization) (no change)

STD Luquan Yizu Miao zu Zizhixian (China)

#### EXAMPLE 4:

Ling-hsien (China)

G3 (multi-syllabic term; tsu) (do not use)

G2 Ling Xian (China)

G1 (no change)

STD (no change)

#### EXAMPLE 5:

Fang-shan hsien (China)

G3 (multi-syllabic term; tsu) (do not use)

G2 (do not use)

G1 Fangshan Xian (China)

STD (no change)